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HISTORY NOTES

FOR THE

SEVENTH GRADE

REVISED 1915

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BY

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History Notes for the Seventh Grade

NOTE. —Review the following from "Sixth Grade History Notes":—

The Causes of the Revolution; the Second Continental Congress; the Declaration of Independence; the alliance with France; the treaty of peace; the Articles of Confederation; the events leading to the adoption of the Constitution; the adoption of the Constitution; the Ordinance of 1787; the state of the country and the extent of the territory occupied; finances under Washington's administration; the purchase of Louisiana; the exploration of the Oregon country; the influence of the Democratic spirit; causes and results of the War of 1812; the Missouri Compromise; the Monroe Doctrine; the Tariff question; the growth of sectional feeling; inventions and improvements, with their effects (the steamboat, the Erie Canal, the railroad, the telegraph, the McCormick reaper, the screw propeller).

Polk's Administration (1845—1849).

1. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was elected president by the Democratic party, serving from 1845 to 1849.

NOTE.—In the election of 1844, Henry Clay was the Whig candidate, and for the third time this popular orator failed to win the presidency. Polk was able and industrious, but narrow in his views. In his cabinet, James Buchanan was Secretary of State, and George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy.

2. The War with Mexico.

There were two **causes** of the Mexican War:

First, the United States had admitted Texas into the Union, although its independence had never been acknowledged by Mexico, from whom it had revolted.

Second, both the United States and Mexico claimed the land lying between the Rio Grande and the Nueces River. When General Taylor occupied this disputed territory, war broke out.

NOTE.—Texas stretched from the Rio Grande on the west to the Sabine River on the east, and from the Gulf of Mexico on the south, to the Red River and the Arkansas River on the north.

Polk did not really want war, but he did want California, which he thought Mexico would sell to the United States. Hoping that the banished Santa Anna would sell us California if restored to power, Polk brought him back to Mexico from Havana in a war vessel.

Santa Anna regained power and urged war against the United States on account of Texas.

Taylor's Campaign.

The object of General Taylor's campaign was to hold the disputed territory and invade northern Mexico. All the battles of Taylor's campaign were fought in 1846, except the last battle, which was fought early in 1847. A few days before Congress declared war, Taylor fought two battles in the disputed territory, at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, in both of which he defeated General Arista, the Mexican commander. Shortly afterwards he crossed the Rio Grande; and after a severe battle, he captured the city of Monterey, in the northeastern part of Mexico. Taylor was now ordered to send a large part of his troops to aid General Scott. Santa Anna learned this fact and attacked him with an army four times as great as Taylor's, at Buena Vista, in the northeastern part of Mexico; but Taylor defeated him (1847). The result of Taylor's campaign was to hold the disputed territory and northeastern Mexico.

NOTE.—At Buena Vista (February 23, 1847), Santa Anna had 18,000 men and Taylor 5,000, the battle lasting all day. At one part of the battle, Lieutenant Crittenden was sent to demand the surrender of part of the Mexican army. The commander of this section sent him to Santa Anna, whereupon Crittenden demanded the surrender of the entire Mexican army. When told that Taylor must surrender in an hour or be routed, he replied "General Taylor never surrenders."

At a critical moment in the battle Bragg's artillery was ordered to the aid of the infantry. The first discharge of his battery caused the Mexicans to waver. "A little more grape, Captain Bragg," shouted Taylor. At the third volley, the Mexicans fled.

Scott's Campaign.

The object of General Winfield Scott's campaign was to capture Mexico, the capital. This campaign was fought in 1847.

He landed at Vera Cruz, in southeastern Mexico, on the Gulf of Mexico, and took the city after bombarding it. Scott then began his march of two hundred miles toward the capital. At the mountain pass of Cerro Gordo, in southeastern Mexico, Scott defeated Santa Anna.

Marching on toward the capital, Scott defeated the Mexicans at the village of Contreras, eight miles from the capital. That same day, the Americans defeated Santa Anna at the village of Churubusco, about five miles from the capital. Santa Anna was then granted an armistice; but as the Mexicans used it only to strengthen their works, Scott attacked the city, and after taking the castle of Chapultepec, entered the city in triumph. The result of Scott's campaign was the capture of Mexico and the ending of the war.

Treaty of Peace.

The treaty of peace was signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo, near Mexico, the capital, in 1848. By the terms of this treaty, Mexico gave up all claims to Texas, and made the Rio Grande its western boundary. Mexico also gave the United States the vast territory called the Mexican Cession.

This Cession extended from the Rocky Mountains and the Rio Grande on the east, to the Pacific Ocean on the west, and from Mexico on the south to the Oregon country on the north. In return, the United States gave Mexico fifteen million dollars.

NOTE 1.—The Alamo (ä' lä mō) was originally a church at San Antonio, Texas. Later it was surrounded with walls and made into a fort. Colonel Travis occupied it in February, 1836. After a terrible siege by Santa Anna with a large force, the fort was taken by assault on March 6th. Of the garrison of about one hundred and eighty, only five Texans survived, and these Santa Anna ordered killed. David Crockett and Colonel Bowie were part of the brave garrison.

"Remember the Alamo" became a watchword.

NOTE 2.—Sam Houston was president of Texas from 1836 to 1838 and from 1841 to 1844. After Texas was admitted into the Union, he was a United States senator (1845-1859).

NOTE 3.—Colonel Stephen Kearney with the little Army of the West left Fort Leavenworth in June, 1846. After a march of a thousand miles they reached Santa Fé in August. The Mexicans abandoned the city without resistance. Kearney with six hundred men then started for California. This region had, however, been conquered by the Americans. In June, 1846, about three hundred American settlers revolted against Mexico, adopting a flag bearing a grizzly bear. Commodores Sloat and Stockton commanding an American fleet, and Captain John Frémont, who was then exploring the West, aided the settlers. The towns of Monterey, Los Angeles, and San Francisco surrendered with little resistance, giving California to the Americans. Kearney arrived in California after the conquest had been made.

NOTE 4.—Santa Anna was made president of Mexico in 1846. He commanded the Mexican army in the Mexican War. His defeat at Cerro Gordo left the way open for Scott's march to the capital. It was at this battle that he barely escaped capture, leaving behind his wooden leg. After Scott occupied the capital, Santa Anna resigned and left the country. He was again president from 1853 to 1855, when he was exiled. He never regained his former prominence; he died almost forgotten in the capital in 1876.

NOTE 5.—Both Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant fought in the Mexican War. Grant in his "Personal Memoirs" said that he considered the Mexican War "one of the most unjust ever waged by a stronger against a weaker nation."

NOTE 6.—The Mormons or "Latter-Day Saints" were founded by Joseph Smith, of western New York. He claimed to have received a revelation that in a certain hill near Palmyra, New York, he would find a book written on gold plates. This work he published in 1830, as the "Book of Mormon." He gathered followers, who moved first to Ohio, then to Missouri, and then to Illinois, where they built a city, Nauvoo, on the Mississippi River. At Nauvoo polygamy was introduced. Smith was arrested, and murdered in jail by a mob. Brigham Young, Smith's successor, led the people to Utah to secure peace, founding Salt Lake City in 1847. The state they called Deseret, meaning "The Land of the Honey Bee." They greatly improved the region by irrigation, and built up a fine city.

3. The Tariff Question.

A tariff is a tax or duty laid on articles imported into a country. It is the opposite of "free trade," which imposes no duties at all on imports. Hamilton's plan included the laying of a tariff, but it was not very high. A high tariff, or protective tariff, is one which is intended to protect American manufacturers by laying such a tax on imported goods as will make them more expensive than similar goods made here. "The American System" meant the development of American commerce by a protective tariff. This protective tariff began in 1816. In 1828, a very high tariff was passed. The North as a manufacturing section favored it, while the South as an agricultural section opposed it. To appease the South, the tariff of 1832 was passed, but it failed to allay the trouble. South Carolina declared the tariff "null and void," and threatened to secede if the duties were collected. President Jackson did not believe a State had a right to secede. He therefore sent troops and ships to Charleston to enforce the Federal law, and South Carolina had to obey. The trouble was ended by Henry Clay's Compromise Tariff of 1833, which provided for a gradual reduction of the tariff.

The Walker Tariff of 1846 was passed in Polk's administration. It reduced the Whig Tariff of 1842, and it continued in force till 1857 when further reductions were made.

From 1846 to 1861, the tariff of the United States was a tariff for revenue only. A revenue tariff does not aim to protect home manufactures, but lays a tariff on imports, to raise only enough revenue to support the government. (See Harrison's, Cleveland's, McKinley's, Taft's, and Wilson's administration.)

4. The Northern (Oregon) Boundary Settled.

The Oregon country was bounded on the south by California, Nevada, and Utah; on the east it was bounded by the Rocky Mountains; its western boundary was the Pacific Ocean.

The United States claimed Oregon because of Captain Gray's discovery of the Columbia River in 1792, and because of the exploring expedition made there by Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark in 1804-'06. Dr. Marcus Whitman, an American missionary, by his winter journey in 1842 from Oregon to Washington, D. C., roused the country to secure Oregon, and brought back many emigrants with him. The United States claimed as boundary line $54^{\circ} 40'$; but by treaty with England in Polk's administration (1846), the forty-ninth parallel was taken as the northern boundary line.

NOTE.—From the Oregon country, the States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho have been formed.

5. The Wilmot Proviso.

In 1846, David Wilmot, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, proposed in Congress that slavery should be prohibited in territory to be acquired from Mexico. It was not adopted, but it greatly aroused the feeling for and against slavery.

6. The Discovery of Gold.

Gold was discovered in 1848 by James Marshall, in digging a mill-race for a sawmill for Captain Sutter in the Sacramento Valley, California. As a result, population flocked from all over the world to California, which soon developed into an important State with the great seaport

of San Francisco. Many of the emigrants turned their efforts to agriculture, and this soon became of more value to the State than gold mining.

NOTE.—Those who went to California in 1849 to find gold were called the “forty-niners.” There were three routes by which California could be reached from the East,—overland, around Cape Horn, and across the Isthmus of Panama. The overland route on horseback or in covered wagons over mountains, deserts, and swamps caused the death of many, unable to stand the extreme sufferings of this long journey. The route around Cape Horn took six or seven months’ time. By the third route, a steamer was taken to the Isthmus of Panama; after an overland journey to the town of Panama, the adventurers were taken northward by a California steamer. These steamers sold their available tickets by lot, leaving the disappointed to try for the next steamer. All rushed for the gold fields; some made enormous fortunes, and others failed to find any of the precious metal.

7. Inventions.

In Polk’s administration (1846), Elias Howe, of Massachusetts, invented the sewing-machine. Its effect was to cheapen the price of clothing, by diminishing the labor in sewing. After some years its use extended into the factories, giving employment to many thousands. In Polk’s administration, in 1846, Richard Hoe, of New York, invented a rotary, steam printing-press. This cheapened the price of printing, making books and newspapers more common, and thus influencing and educating the people. This press took the place of the hand-press formerly in use.

NOTE 1.—To-day the Hoe octuple press can print 96,000 eight-page newspapers an hour.—*McMaster*.

NOTE 2.—In 1846, it was discovered that a person could be made temporarily insensible to pain by the use of sulphuric ether. The discovery of this anæsthetic was claimed by Dr. Morton and Dr. Jackson.

NOTE 3.—Charles Goodyear, after years of experimenting in which he reduced himself to poverty, discovered how to harden, or vulcanize, india-rubber, for the purpose of making overshoes, caps, coats, etc. In 1844 he took out his first patent for the process.

Taylor's and Fillmore's Administration (1849—1853).

1. **Zachary Taylor**, of Louisiana, the hero of the Mexican War, was elected by the Whig party, and died after serving a little over a year, from 1849 to 1850. He was succeeded by Millard Fillmore, of New York, the vice-president, who served as president from 1850 to 1853.

2. **Slavery** was the chief political question of this period.

Every time a State was to be admitted, the slavery question led to disputes in Congress. Each side wanted to increase its votes in Congress by admitting new States, holding its views, and by keeping out those holding contrary opinions. California applied for admission as a State, and to allay the strife on this and other points, Henry Clay, a United States senator from Kentucky, proposed a plan of compromise in the United States Senate, in 1850. The matter was referred to a committee of thirteen senators, Clay being made chairman of the committee. Clay's plan was adopted by the committee with few changes, and submitted to Congress. It was called an "Omnibus Bill," as its recommendations dealt with California, Utah, New Mexico, and the passage of a law regarding escaped slaves.

Its compromise measures were passed as separate bills by Congress, and signed by President Fillmore. By this action:

(a) California was admitted into the Union as a free State, its Constitution excluding slavery from the State.

(b) Utah and New Mexico were organized as territories without any provision regarding slavery.

(c) The slave trade was prohibited in the District of Columbia.

(d) A Fugitive Slave Law was enacted. This law provided for United States officials who should hear claims

to fugitive slaves, and should surrender such slaves to their owners without a jury trial. Persons who assisted a fugitive slave to escape could be fined and imprisoned. "The worst feature of the law was that it compelled any bystander to assist in making a capture if summoned to do so by the slave-catcher." The effect of this law was to strengthen the antislavery party greatly, as the law was very unpopular in the North.

NOTE 1.—California, after adopting a State Constitution which prohibited slavery in the State, applied for admission into the Union; the South opposed her admission for the reason that it would mean more antislavery votes in Congress. The South said she would agree to California's admission on receiving other concessions; hence the Compromise of 1850 was passed. James Mason (later connected with Slidell), a senator from Virginia, drafted the stringent Fugitive Slave Law. One provision of it allowed the commissioner who determined the matter a fee of ten dollars if he adjudged the negro to slavery and only five dollars if he declared the fugitive a freeman. The law irritated the North and inspired the writing of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" by Harriet Beecher Stowe. This book, published in 1852, helped to elect Lincoln.—*Adapted from Rhodes.*

NOTE 2.—An organized system for aiding fugitive slaves to escape to Canada was formed after the passage of this law. This "Underground Railroad" as it was called, was a "network of routes along which slaves escaping to the free States were sent by night from one friendly house to another," until they reached safety and freedom.

NOTE 3.—Daniel Webster spoke on Clay's compromise resolutions on the seventh of March, 1850. Webster was America's greatest orator, and his intellectual powers probably exceeded those of all our other statesmen. His love for his country and his reverence for the Constitution were profound. In his famous Seventh-of-March Speech he supported the Fugitive Slave Law and opposed the Abolition societies. For this he was condemned by the North. Whittier in his poem, "Ichabod," mourned for the "fallen" statesman. Yet Webster was actuated by a love for the Union, for he believed the attacks on slavery would injure the Union. Webster's influence was of immense value in passing the compromise measures.

3. The growth of the antislavery sentiment was largely due to the work of Seward, Sumner, Beecher, and Whittier.

William Henry Seward, a prominent lawyer, was a United States senator from New York, from 1849 to 1861. He opposed slavery, voting against both the "Omnibus Bill" in 1850 and the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in 1854. He was one of the founders of the present Republican party. As Secretary of State in Lincoln's administration, he settled the Trent Affair creditably. One of the Booth party of conspirators stabbed Seward while ill in bed, the same night Lincoln was shot, but failed to kill him.

Johnson continued Seward as Secretary of State. In 1867, Congress, acting on Seward's advice, purchased Alaska from Russia.

Charles Sumner, a lawyer, succeeded Webster as a United States senator from Massachusetts, in 1851. He opposed slavery and voted against the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in 1854. He was one of the founders of the present Republican party. In 1856, in his speech in the Senate on "The Crime against Kansas," he spoke severely against one of the South Carolina senators. A few days later, this man's nephew, Preston S. Brooks, beat Sumner, who was working at his desk, so severely on the head with a cane that he was unable to return to the Senate for nearly four years. Sumner's statesmanship was remarkable for its honesty.

Henry Ward Beecher was the famous pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. He was a great orator both in the pulpit and on the lecture platform, and attacked slavery everywhere as a great evil. In 1863, he delivered addresses on the Civil War in England, taking the Union's side, and by his eloquence did much to prevent England's recognizing the Confederacy.

John Greenleaf Whittier. (See "History Notes for Sixth Grade, Revised, 1906.")

NOTE 1.—Review the biographies of Webster, Clay, and Calhoun in "Sixth Grade Notes." Give their views on the slavery question.

NOTE 2.—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, sister of Henry Ward Beecher, exerted a powerful influence against slavery by her famous novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It was published first as a serial in a Washington newspaper, and appeared in book form in 1852. Its sale was immense, and it was translated into twenty different languages. Lodge says: "Rufus Choate probably did not miss the truth far when he said the book would make two million Abolitionists."

Pierce's Administration (1853—1857).

1. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, was elected president by the Democratic party, serving from 1853 to 1857.

Slavery continued the chief political question.

2. The Gadsden Purchase.

To settle the disputed boundary line between Mexico and the United States, General James Gadsden, in 1853, negotiated a treaty with Mexico, by which we secured a large tract of land in the southern part of Arizona and the southwestern part of New Mexico, paying in return ten million dollars to Mexico.

3. The Kansas-Nebraska Act.

Stephen Douglas, a Democratic United States senator from Illinois, introduced the Kansas-Nebraska Bill into Congress in 1854. There had been violent disputes in Congress regarding slavery from 1820 on.

Each party wished to increase its votes in Congress and to prevent the votes of the other party from increasing. The quarrel was renewed every time a State or a Territory was organized.

Douglas's Kansas-Nebraska Bill provided for the organization of two Territories, Kansas and Nebraska, allowing the people of each Territory to decide for themselves as to whether to permit slavery or not. As the early settlers were sometimes called squatters, their power of deciding the question was called "squatter sovereignty." The bill provided for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which prohibited slavery in that region; it became a law in 1854.

The **result** was to lead to a bitter conflict in Kansas. Both the slavery and antislavery parties sent settlers to Kansas, and fighting went on for several years. John Brown, the Abolitionist, took part in this conflict. Finally, the anti-slavery party won, and Kansas was admitted as a free State in 1861.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act by setting aside the Missouri Compromise, aroused intense indignation in the North. It disrupted the Democratic party and opened the way for the formation of the Republican party, as opposed to the extension of slavery. The Act greatly widened the breach between the North and the South.

NOTE 1.—As Douglas and Pierce both desired the next presidential nomination, they wanted Southern support. By the aid of Jefferson Davis, Pierce's secretary of war, Douglas induced Pierce to agree to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Both made a great blunder. Douglas was denounced "as the betrayer of his country, the Judas Iscariot, and a society of women in Ohio sent him thirty pieces of silver. . . . Attempting to speak in his own city of Chicago, he was hooted off the stage. By his own statement he 'could travel from Boston to Chicago by the light of his own effigies.' . . . He soon found himself dashed to the ground like a broken toy, and his presidential prospects forever blasted."

NOTE 2.—The struggle between the slavery party and the anti-slavery party for the possession of Kansas lasted seven years, from 1854 to 1861. At the first election there in 1854, a mob of five thousand armed men marched from Missouri to Kansas, seized the ballot-boxes, and elected to the Territorial Legislature men who were in favor of slavery. The next year the New England immigrants and others

who were opposed to slavery organized a government of their own, thus giving two separate governments in Kansas. Civil war broke out.

In 1857, a convention at Lecompton adopted the unjust Lecompton Constitution; application was made to Congress for admission as a State under this proslavery Constitution, although three-fourths of the people of Kansas opposed slavery. President Buchanan urged Congress to admit Kansas with this Constitution. Douglas opposed the injustice in a great speech before the Senate, insisting that the people of Kansas had a right to vote on their Constitution. He won his cause and also regained his place as leader of the Democratic party. When the people of Kansas did vote on the Lecompton Constitution, they rejected it by a large majority. Finally, in January, 1861, Kansas entered the Union as a free State.

NOTE 3.—The struggle over slavery resulted in the breaking up of the old Whig party. The present Republican party was formed from part of the Whigs and the Free-soilers. At a "meeting at Ripon, in Wisconsin, in 1854, it was proposed to call the new party Republican." The new party was successful in the state elections of 1854 and 1855, and this led to a convention at Pittsburgh on Washington's Birthday, 1856. There and then the national Republican party was founded.

At Philadelphia, in June, 1856, a Republican National Convention nominated John C. Frémont for president. The Democrats nominated James Buchanan, who was elected. — *Abridged from McMaster.*

NOTE 4.—In 1853, Commodore Matthew C. Perry visited Japan with a United States fleet. He induced them to make a treaty the next year, permitting trade with the United States. During the fifty years after that date, Japan has developed into a great, civilized world power.

Buchanan's Administration (1857—1861).

1. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, was elected president by the Democratic party, serving from 1857 to 1861.

In this administration, slavery continued the chief political question.

2. The Dred Scott Decision.

Dred Scott was a negro slave owned by an army surgeon living in Missouri. He was taken from Missouri to the free State of Illinois and then to Minnesota, which had free soil according to the Missouri Compromise of 1820.

When brought back to Missouri, Scott sued in court for freedom, claiming that his residence on free soil had made him a freeman.

The case was finally taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, of which Roger Taney was Chief Justice. The decision of the Supreme Court was that Dred Scott was still a slave, devoid of the legal rights of a citizen; and that a slave was only a piece of property, and might be taken into the Territories of the United States if the owner so desired.

Taney further declared that the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was unconstitutional and void, since Congress could not shut slavery out of the Territories.

The effect of this decision was to enrage the North and to make permanent peace between the two sections of the country impossible.

NOTE 1.—The Dred Scott decision was delivered two days after Buchanan was inaugurated, March, 1857. Chief Justice Taney thought the Supreme Court could settle the slavery question in the Dred Scott case. Taney declared that “the right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution,” and that Congress had no right to prohibit it; consequently the Missouri Compromise Act “is not warranted by the Constitution, and is therefore void.” Five judges agreed with Taney, making two-thirds of the Supreme Court.—*Rhodes*.

NOTE 2.—The Lincoln-Douglas debates in Illinois in 1858 attracted much attention. The people of Illinois were to elect a Legislature which would choose a United States senator. Stephen A. Douglas was the Democratic candidate and Abraham Lincoln was the Republican candidate. The debates were on the slavery question, seven “joint debates” being held in different towns of Illinois. Douglas won the senatorship, but Lincoln won the presidency by these speeches.

3. John Brown's Raid.

John Brown, who had fought against the slavery party in Kansas, went, in 1859, to Harper's Ferry, in northeastern West Virginia on the Potomac River, in order to start

an insurrection among the slaves. The old man with twenty-two followers seized the United States arsenal there; but it was soon retaken, and Brown with six followers was hanged. While the North did not approve of his attempt, his fate aroused much sympathy there.

NOTE 1.—On a cold, dark Sunday night of October 16th, John Brown, with his few followers, seized the United States armory and the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, then a town of about 1,400 inhabitants.

For a few hours after daybreak, Brown might have retreated in safety to the mountains, but he refused. On Monday evening, Colonel Robert E. Lee arrived, and early on Tuesday morning he forced Brown's surrender. Of Brown's force of twenty-two, nine were killed, six were taken prisoners, and seven escaped. After a trial of five days, the jury found him guilty of treason and murder in the first degree, and the judge sentenced him to be hanged on the second of December.

Brown to the end felt he had done right in his effort to free the slaves. "Soldiers marched ahead of the wagon in which the old Puritan, seated on his coffin, rode." He calmly said to his companions as he looked at the mountains around, "This is a beautiful country." Brown showed not a tremor of fear, and died "like a man," unheeding the hostile guard of fifteen hundred Virginia troops that surrounded the scaffold.

NOTE 2.—Within a year and a half from the day of his death, the North and the South were at war with each other, and a Northern regiment on its way to the contest was singing:

"John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave,
But his soul is marching on."—*Montgomery*.

4. The First Atlantic Cable.

Cyrus W. Field, of New York, after many experiments, succeeded in laying a cable on the bed of the ocean between Newfoundland and Ireland, in 1858. After a few weeks, it failed to work. Mr. Field continued his efforts, until in 1866, a successful cable was laid by the famous ship, the "Great Eastern." The cable permitted rapid communication between the two continents.

NOTE.—A New York newspaper dated August 4, 1815, was the first to give America the news of the battle of Waterloo, fought on the eighteenth of June, almost seven weeks before. The cable made a

vast difference. Thus, the coronation of King Edward VII. of England took place on August 9, 1902, at noon; but some hours before noon of that day the American papers gave the account of the event.

—*Abridged from Elson.*

5. In Buchanan's administration, in 1858, the famous Comstock lode was discovered in Nevada, one of the richest deposits of silver in the world. Rich deposits of gold and silver were later found in different parts of the West.

In 1859, the first **petroleum** well was drilled by Mr. E. Drake, near Titusville, in northwestern Pennsylvania. Petroleum to-day is one of the important exports of the United States.

NOTE.—California is the State producing most petroleum to-day.

6. The **progress in literature** continued. Two great writers of this Civil War epoch were Emerson and Lowell. Bryant, Whittier, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Bancroft, and Holmes were still in the full vigor of their literary careers.

NOTE.—In the following biographies the dates are for reference only.

Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882), the celebrated essayist and poet, was born in Massachusetts and graduated from Harvard College. After being a clergyman for a few years, he became a lecturer for almost forty years. His best-known essays are "Self-Reliance," "Compensation," and "History." His work on "Representative Men" deals with the lives of certain eminent characters in history. Emerson's finest poems are "The Rhodora" and "Concord Hymn." His writings have noble, beautiful thoughts, though frequently they are hard to understand.

James Russell Lowell (1819-1891), a great American poet and essayist, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts,

and graduated from Harvard College. He became a professor of literature in Harvard when Longfellow resigned the position. He was editor of the "North American Review" for a number of years, and was United States minister first to Spain and then to England. His chief prose works are "Among My Books" and "My Study Windows." His best-known poems are "The Vision of Sir Launfal," "Under the Old Elm," "The First Snow-Fall," and "The Biglow Papers."

NOTE.—Review the biographies of Cooper, Irving, Bryant, Whittier, Longfellow, Holmes, Hawthorne, Bancroft, and Prescott, as given in the "History Notes for Sixth Grade, Revised, 1906."

7. The Presidential Election of 1860.

This election was very exciting. The South threatened to secede if a Republican president was elected. The Democratic party was split into two factions. One faction nominated John C. Breckinridge, and the other faction nominated Stephen A. Douglas. The Republicans succeeded in electing Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, with Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, as vice-president.

As soon as this was known, South Carolina seceded from the Union, and soon Georgia and the five Gulf States followed. In February, 1861, delegates from these seven States met at Montgomery, Alabama, and organized their new government, calling it the "Confederate States of America."

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was elected president, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, was made vice-president; when Virginia seceded in 1861, Richmond was made the Confederate capital.

After the war actually began, in the spring of 1861, Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina seceded, making eleven seceded states.

NOTE.—The industrial and social condition of the people in 1860 showed marked progress.

The population then numbered about 31,000,000. In the South agriculture was the chief occupation, with cotton the leading crop; in the North and West, commerce, agriculture, mining, and manufacturing were the chief industries. McCormick's reaper "made possible the great grain fields of the West." The value of the manufactures was ten times as great as in 1810, due to the building of great factories and the use of improved machinery. In 1860 there were about a thousand cotton factories chiefly in the Middle States and New England. Iron and steel, boots and shoes, woolen goods, and rubber were other leading manufactures.

The increase of railroads improved commerce, there being 30,000 miles of railroad in the United States in 1860. This period was remarkable for the number of American ships engaged in ocean commerce.

The cities increased in size and number, about one-sixth of the population of the country living in large towns or cities. Some of these cities began to show great improvement, with public water works, gas, and street cars, drawn by horses. Newspapers were numerous, and the graded public school was found in most of the cities.

8. The Condition of the Country in the Winter of 1860.

Buchanan, the Democratic president, in his annual December message to Congress in 1860, showed his sympathy for the South but advised against secession. The message, however, denied the power of the president or Congress to prevent a State from seceding from the Union. The North was astonished at the message; the Southern States judged from it that the president would not interfere with them. On December 6, 1860, South Carolina elected a secession convention, and on December 20th, the delegates passed an ordinance of secession, declaring the union between South Carolina and the United States dissolved. Georgia and the five Gulf States soon followed.

The United States forts and arsenals were being everywhere seized but Buchanan did not interfere. Before the end of his administration, the Confederate government had seized nearly every fort, navy yard, and custom-house in the South. It is possible that Buchanan might have prevented secession by reinforcing the Federal forts in Charleston harbor, but he declined to do so. The South ignored every attempt the North made to bring about a reconciliation, and war was inevitable.

NOTE.—In January, 1860, General John A. Dix, of New York, became Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury. His dispatch to the treasury agent at New Orleans, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot," had a great effect on the North.

Lincoln's Administration (1861-1865).

Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, was elected by the Republican party, serving from 1861 to 1865.

NOTE 1.—Jefferson Davis (1808-1889) served in the Mexican War. He entered the United States Senate in 1847; from 1853-57, under President Pierce, he was Secretary of War; in 1857 he became again a United States senator from Mississippi, serving in the Senate until his State seceded. He was elected president of the Confederate States, serving until the end of the Civil War. When Lee surrendered, Davis fled from Richmond, trying to renew the war; he was captured in Georgia about a month later. He was imprisoned in Fort Monroe, Virginia, for two years after the war ended (1865-1867), being finally released on bail. On Christmas day, 1868, Johnson issued a pardon for all unpardoned Confederates, and Davis became free.

NOTE 2.—Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky, February 12, 1809. He received only one year's schooling, but his constant reading of good books gave him an education. At nineteen he went as a flatboatman to New Orleans, his wages being \$10 a month. On his return he helped the family move to Illinois, and aided in the building of the log cabin. Then he split the rails to fence in their ten-acre farm.

After trying various pursuits, in 1834 he began to study law, becoming a lawyer in Springfield a few years afterwards. He was elected to Congress in 1846, serving one term. His "joint debates" with Douglas in 1858 gave him a national fame, and in 1860, he was

elected to the presidency of the United States. Re-elected in 1864, he brought the Civil War to a successful close. He was shot by John Wilkes Booth in Ford's Theater, Washington, April 14, 1865, dying the next day.

James Russell Lowell said, "History will rank Lincoln among the most prudent of statesmen and the most successful of rulers. If we wish to appreciate him, we have only to conceive the inevitable chaos in which we should now (1864) be weltering had a weak man or an unwise one been chosen in his stead."

Nicolay, one of his biographers, says, "As statesman, ruler, and liberator, civilization will hold his name in perpetual honor."

The Civil War, 1861—1865.

The three great **causes** of the Civil War were slavery, the doctrine of State rights, and the tariff.

(a) **Slavery** was the chief cause. The South was an agricultural section, and used slave labor. The North was mainly a manufacturing section, and required no slave labor. This produced a conflict of interests and opinions. Slavery began at Jamestown, in 1619, when Dutch traders brought twenty negroes there.

The invention of the cotton-gin, in 1793, made cotton a great production in the South, and increased the need of slaves.

The quarrel over slavery was shown in the Constitution itself, in the Ordinance of 1787, in the Missouri Compromise of 1820, in the rise of the Abolitionist party in 1831, in the annexation of Texas in 1845, in the Wilmot Proviso in 1846, in the "Omnibus Bill" of 1850, in the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, in the Dred Scott Decision in 1857, and in John Brown's Raid in 1859.

(b) By the **doctrine of State rights**, we mean the opinion that the United States was only a voluntary league of States, and that any State might set aside any act of Congress which it considered unconstitutional, or might secede from the Union when it desired. According to this

doctrine, the State government was independent of the Federal government. The Southern States all held this view, while the North rejected this idea entirely, believing in an indissoluble union.

(c) The North and the South held opposing views on the **tariff**. The North, as a manufacturing section, desired a high protective tariff to enable its products to compete with the cheaper importations of Europe. The South, as an agricultural section, opposed a high tariff. It had no manufactures to protect, and desired only to buy its needs as cheap as possible. This conflict of interests was shown especially in the Nullification troubles of 1832.

(d) The immediate causes of the outbreak of hostilities were the election of Lincoln, the secession of the Southern States, and the attack on Fort Sumter.

NOTE.—Lincoln was inaugurated March 4, 1861. The President's address was conciliatory and concluded with these beautiful words to the South: "We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passions may have strained, they must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor was one of the few forts in the South that remained loyal to the Union. Buchanan had sent an unarmed steamer, the "Star of the West," to bring the fort food and other supplies, but the Confederates drove it back. Lincoln on April 8th notified the governor of South Carolina that he intended to send provisions to Fort Sumter. Jefferson Davis then directed General Beauregard to demand Fort Sumter's surrender, and in case it refused, to fire on it. As Major Anderson refused to surrender the fort, it was bombarded for thirty-

four hours, and Anderson was forced to surrender on April 14, 1861. The effect was that the North and the South determined on war.

NOTE.—Anderson's little garrison consisted of one hundred and twenty-eight men. His report to the Secretary of War was as follows: "Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours, until the quarters were entirely burned, the main gates destroyed, the gorge-wall seriously injured, the magazine surrounded by flames, and its door closed from the effects of the heat, four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions but pork remaining, I accepted terms of evacuation offered by General Beauregard, and marched out of the fort on Sunday afternoon, the 14th instant, with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns."

The Raising of Men and Money for the War.

(a) The day following the fall of Fort Sumter, Lincoln issued a proclamation for 75,000 troops to serve three months, and four times that number volunteered.

(b) The low revenue tariff was changed by Congress, and a high war tariff was passed in 1861, to raise funds for government needs. This tariff was called the Morrill Tariff. By the end of the war, the tariff was almost three times as great as in Buchanan's administration.

(c) As the expenses of the government varied from one to three million dollars daily, heavy taxes were laid. Money was also raised by borrowing, bonds being issued which paid a high rate of interest. The government also issued paper money, or "greenbacks." These two methods were the ideas of Salmon P. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury. Gold was soon at a premium as the war continued, and "greenbacks" sank in value, so that in July, 1864, a dollar note was worth only thirty-five cents in gold.

NOTE.—The Confederate money steadily depreciated in value. In 1864, Mrs. Jefferson Davis says that in Richmond a turkey cost \$60, a barrel of flour \$300, and a pair of shoes \$150.

The Principal Movements of the War.

(a) The operations of the Confederates were mainly defensive, the chief exceptions being Lee's invasions of the North in 1862 and in 1863, and Early's raid in 1864. This gave them an immense advantage, as they knew their territory and could use all their forces to defend it, without using any in overrunning the North. The operations of the North were mainly aggressive, and were conducted in the enemy's territory.

(b) The **three chief objects** of the Union forces were the blockade of the Southern ports, the opening of the Mississippi River, and the capture of Richmond.

The Blockade.

In April, 1861, Lincoln declared the entire Southern coast in a state of blockade. The purpose of the blockade was to prevent the importing of war supplies into the South, and to prevent the exporting of cotton and other products from the South, thus ruining its commerce, and impoverishing it. (See Outline of Blockade Events.)

NOTE.—Each side began with certain advantages and certain disadvantages. The South had a white population only one-fourth as large as that of the North, but she could send nearly all the men to fight, the slaves remaining on the plantations to raise the crops. The North was rich in money, foundries, shipyards, railroads, etc., while the South was much poorer in these respects. With a strict blockade, its resources were very limited, indeed. A great advantage of the South was that her warfare was mainly defensive. Her soldiers knew the country, and they were fighting for their own homes.

The geographical features of the country had an important influence.

The Mississippi cut the Confederacy in two, and its control by the Union forces prevented the Western Secessionists from aiding those in the East; so the Union control of Chesapeake Bay gave easy water access to Richmond. The march to Richmond by land was very difficult for Northern troops; but Southern troops could march easily through the sheltered mountain valleys of Virginia to the neighborhood of Washington.

Operations in 1861.

1. In western Virginia the people favored the Union. General McClellan and General Rosecrans defeated the Confederates in several battles, driving them out of that region. A State was formed from this part of Virginia, and admitted in 1863 as West Virginia.

2. Operations in Missouri.

General Lyons saved the State of Missouri to the Union. He prevented the Confederates from capturing the arsenal at St. Louis. After several minor battles, General Lyons, with a smaller force, attacked the Confederates at **Wilson's Creek**, in southwestern Missouri, in 1861, but was defeated and killed. By the exertions of other Union generals the Confederates were driven into Arkansas, leaving Missouri in the Union.

3. The Battle of Bull Run.

The Union forces under General McDowell began their march towards Richmond. In July, 1861, they met the Confederate forces under General Beauregard at Bull Run, a small stream in northern Virginia. The Confederates, reinforced by General Joseph Johnston, utterly defeated the Union troops. General Thomas Jackson won his title of "Stonewall" Jackson in this battle. The effect of the battle was to encourage the South and to make the North more determined, Congress calling at once for five hundred thousand men.

NOTE 1.—The Confederates called this the battle of Manassas from the village near by.

NOTE 2.—General Bee, rallying his men, shouted: "There's Jackson standing like a stone wall!" From that time on he was called "Stonewall" Jackson.

4. The "Trent" Affair.

England and France early in the war recognized the Confederate States as belligerents; the Southern people were considered as conducting a regular war, and were not regarded as mere rebels. Hoping to secure a recognition of independence from these countries, the South in 1861 sent Messrs. Mason and Slidell, to urge its cause. Escaping to Havana, they there went on the British ship "Trent", to sail to England. When the "Trent" was out at sea, Captain Wilkes, of the United States steamer "San Jacinto" seized Mason and Slidell, and took them to Boston. England considered this action as an insult to her flag, and demanded their release. Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, returned them and said Captain Wilkes had acted without orders. This prevented any war with England.

NOTE.—Many people of the governing classes of England favored the Confederacy; so did many of the manufacturers, who had to shut down their factories because of the lack of Southern cotton. The English working people, however, favored the North. A hatred of slavery, common to all England, prevented the English government from aiding the South by recognizing its independence.

Louis Napoleon, the French emperor, was eager to recognize the independence of the South; France would certainly have done so if England had led the way. Russia, on the contrary, was very friendly to the North. In the spring of 1863, a Russian fleet was stationed in New York harbor and another at San Francisco, both remaining there for many months. The orders to the commander were that if war broke out between the United States and England or France, the Russian fleets were to fight for the Union cause.

1862. Operations in the West.

I. Grant's Campaign.

The object of Grant's campaign in 1862 was to open up the Mississippi River, and to separate the States west of it from the rest of the Confederacy. In northwestern Ten-

nessee were two forts, **Fort Henry** on the Tennessee River, and **Fort Donelson** on the Cumberland River. Commodore Foote with his iron-clad gunboats captured Fort Henry in February. Grant, aided by Foote's gunboats, attacked Fort Donelson a week later, and after three days' bombardment, General Buckner had to surrender the fort and its garrison of fifteen thousand.

NOTE.—When General Buckner asked Grant what terms he would offer, Grant replied: "No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately on your works."

Grant advanced his army southward, and in April, 1862, fought a great battle at **Shiloh**, or Pittsburg Landing, in southwestern Tennessee. In the second day of the battle, Buell reinforced Grant, and the Confederates under General Albert Johnston were defeated. In this battle about one hundred thousand men fought, and over twenty thousand were killed or wounded. General Albert Johnston was among those killed. The result of Grant's campaign was to hold Tennessee and to greatly encourage the North.

2. The **gunboats** under Foote, after taking Fort Henry and aiding in capturing Fort Donelson, soon attacked **Island No. 10**, in the Mississippi River, northwest of Tennessee. Aided by land forces under Pope, this was taken in April. The flotilla proceeded down the Mississippi, and defeated the Confederate fleet at **Memphis**, which was then occupied by the Union forces. The result of these battles was the control of the river as far as Memphis, in southwestern Tennessee.

Coast Operations in 1862.

1. A very important coast operation in 1862 was the battle between the "**Monitor**" and the "**Merrimac**"

In 1861, the Norfolk navy-yard had been abandoned by the Federal government, and the "Merrimac" with others was sunk to prevent their capture by the South. The Confederates afterwards raised it, covered it with iron, gave it an iron prow and called it the "Virginia." In March, 1862, under the command of Commodore Franklin Buchanan, it entered Hampton Roads (that part of Chesapeake Bay at the mouth of the James River), and destroyed the wooden war vessels, the "Cumberland" and the "Congress." That same night the "Monitor," commanded by Lieutenant John L. Worden, entered Hampton Roads. It was iron-clad, with a low deck and a central, iron-clad revolving turret, with two guns. It was built in New York by the Swedish inventor, Captain John Ericsson. After a four hours' battle (Sunday, March 9th), the "Merrimac" had to withdraw, although not destroyed. The effect of the battle was to save the Northern ports, which would have been at the mercy of the "Merrimac." If the "Merrimac" had won, the blockade would soon have been destroyed, and the Confederacy might have been saved. As a result of this battle, wooden war vessels were withdrawn by the nations, and ironclads took their place.

NOTE.—The Confederates blew up the "Merrimac" when they evacuated Norfolk in May, 1862, during McClellan's campaign. The "Monitor" sank in a gale at sea, near Cape Hatteras, December 31, 1862.

2. **New Orleans** was the most important Southern port. It was defended by Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson, about seventy-eight miles below the city. Below the forts heavy iron chains were stretched across the river, while above the forts fifteen war vessels guarded the city.

In April, 1862, a land and naval expedition was sent against it, Commodore David G. Farragut commanding the

fleet of forty-seven vessels, while General Benjamin Butler commanded the land forces. After the forts had been bombarded in vain for six days, Farragut determined to pass them by night, and after a terrible battle, succeeded in doing so. Next attacking the Confederate war vessels above the forts, he captured or destroyed them, and forced New Orleans to surrender. The city was then occupied by General Butler with his army.

NOTE.—General Butler's rule in New Orleans was extremely severe. He caused William Mumford to be hanged for removing the Federal flag from the United States mint.

3. Numerous places were captured on the coast during 1862, and by the end of this year, the only coast cities that the Confederates held were Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and Wilmington. This made the blockade very successful.

NOTE.—The blockade-running early became a regular system, adventurous business firms in England and the Confederacy making great gains by it. Arms, blankets, shoes, tea, linen, wool, silk, wines, medicines, etc. were shipped from England to Bermuda, Nassau, or Havana, and then taken by Confederate ships, called blockade runners, to Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, or Galveston, where the goods found a quick sale. The vessels took back a return load of cotton to Nassau, Bermuda, or Havana, and from there it went to England. This cotton was very cheap in the South and very dear in England and the North. The blockade runners were painted a dull gray or lead color, making them invisible except at close range; to avoid smoke, they used hard coal where possible.

The Union ships did good work in capturing these blockade runners and in closing port after port of the South. Charleston and Wilmington held out the longest, the latter continuing the traffic till Fort Fisher was captured in January, 1865.—*Adapted from Rhodes.*

4. The Confederate cruiser, "**Alabama**," was built in Liverpool, England, and its crew was mainly Englishmen. It was commanded by Captain Semmes and did great damage to Union vessels, destroying between 1862 and 1864, over sixty vessels with their cargoes. In 1864, the "**Kearsarge**," a Union vessel, commanded by Captain John A. Winslow, destroyed the "**Alabama**" in a great naval battle

near Cherbourg, off the coast of northwestern France. The depredations of the "Alabama" led to the "Alabama" claims. (See Grant's administration.)

Operations in the East in 1862.

I. McClellan's Campaign (March-August, 1862).

The object of McClellan's campaign was to capture Richmond. His army of ninety thousand was moved by boats to Fort Monroe, on Chesapeake Bay, near the James River. This campaign is sometimes called the Peninsular campaign, because it was fought in the peninsula between the York River and the James, in southern Virginia. McClellan first besieged **Yorktown**, but the Confederates evacuated it after delaying McClellan a month here. Norfolk was evacuated about the same time. The Union army advanced to within seven miles of Richmond, producing a panic there. Instead of attacking the city at once, McClellan waited for reinforcements under McDowell. **General Jackson**, in order to prevent this reinforcement, raided the **Shenandoah Valley**. This produced a panic in Washington, and McDowell was ordered to the Shenandoah Valley. Jackson retreated in safety, having accomplished his object. **General Robert E. Lee** had meanwhile become the Confederate commander, and Jackson now joined him.

The worst fighting in the Peninsular Campaign was in the Seven Days' battles in the Chickahominy Swamp region east of Richmond. They began on June 25th. After McClellan's victory at Mechanicsville on June 26th, he determined to remove his base to the James River. After severe fighting, the Federals reached a strong position at Malvern Hill on the James River. Here Lee attacked them on July 1st, but was defeated, ending the Seven

Days' battles. A few weeks later, the Army of the Potomac was withdrawn from the James, and the Peninsular Campaign ended. It was a failure, since Richmond was not captured by McClellan.

NOTE.—Hawthorne, writing of the indignation caused by McClellan's continued delay in attacking the Confederates, said: "When before in all history do we find a general in command of half a million men and in presence of an army inferior in numbers and no better disciplined than his own troops, leaving it still debatable after the better part of a year whether he is a soldier or not?"

General George B. McClellan had been splendidly trained at West Point. He lacked many qualities of a successful general, but as a military organizer he was brilliant. When he assumed command the army was altogether untrained; in four months he made it the best disciplined and organized army ever seen in America. Meade, after the war, said: "Had there been no McClellan, there could have been no Grant; the army made no essential improvement under any of his successors."

2. Pope's Campaign (1862).

The second battle of Bull Run was fought in 1862, shortly after McClellan's unsuccessful campaign. McClellan had been ordered to unite his forces with those of General Pope, but before he arrived, Lee and Jackson attacked and utterly routed Pope at Bull Run. Pope's scattered forces withdrew to Washington.

3. Lee's First Invasion.

When McClellan withdrew from Richmond, Lee went northward, and defeated Pope at the battle of Bull Run, in northern Virginia. He then advanced into Maryland, hoping to win that State for the Confederates. McClellan was given the Union command again, and attacked Lee and Jackson at **Antietam Creek**, a branch of the Potomac in southern Maryland, near Sharpsburg, in September, 1862. The result was a Union success, but not a decided one. Each

side lost about twelve thousand men, and Lee had to withdraw across the Potomac into Virginia.

NOTE.—Lincoln urged an immediate pursuit of Lee after the battle of Antietam, but the cautious McClellan waited five weeks before crossing the Potomac. Lincoln's patience was exhausted, and he removed McClellan permanently from command. McClellan was an honest man, and sincerely devoted to the Union cause.

4. After the battle of Antietam, Lincoln issued his **Emancipation Proclamation** (September 22, 1862), declaring that on January 1, 1863, all slaves in States at war with the Union should be free. As the Confederate States continued their rebellion, he issued a second proclamation on January 1, 1863, setting the slaves there free.

NOTE.—After Lincoln had written his proclamation, he waited about two months, not issuing it until the North had won an important victory. During these months he was urged on all sides to free the slaves. In a letter to Horace Greeley, editor of the "New York Tribune," Lincoln said: "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery."

Lincoln said that the proclamation was issued as a "fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the rebellion." The effect of the proclamation was to bring to the Union army fully 100,000 former slaves, of whom many fought as Union soldiers. These were a loss to the South, as their services were valuable in raising crops to feed the armies.

Lincoln freed the slaves in the warring States. He also proposed to free the other slaves gradually, and to pay their owners; in his annual message of December, 1862, he pleaded for "gradual and compensated" emancipation. Slavery was not abolished in the United States until the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was passed.

1863. I. Lee's Second Invasion.

After Lee defeated General Burnside at Fredericksburg in December, 1862, and conquered General Hooker at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, he felt strong enough to invade the North again. Leaving Virginia, he marched through Maryland into Pennsylvania. General Hooker re-

signed and George G. Meade was given command of the Union forces. At **Gettysburg**, in southern Pennsylvania, July 1, 1863, the Union forces met the Confederates, and began a terrible three-day battle. Near the western limit of the town lies Seminary Ridge; on the east is Cemetery Ridge, and the three elevations known as Round Top, Little Round Top, and Culp's Hill. General Reynolds of the Union army was killed as the battle opened. The first day's fight raged till late in the afternoon, the Confederates at its conclusion holding Seminary Ridge, and the Union forces, Cemetery Ridge, and the other three hills.

General Hancock had been sent in advance by General Meade, and additional Union and Confederate troops marched all night to join the battle. General Meade arrived about one o'clock on the morning of July 2d, but the day's battle did not begin till late in the afternoon. The Confederates under Longstreet struggled desperately to gain Little Round Top, but the Union forces held it by great valor.

On the third day (July 3d), the battle began at day-break. At one o'clock, a terrific artillery contest between the two armies began, two hundred cannons keeping up the duel for almost two hours. When this ended, Lee sent General Pickett with 15,000 to attack the Union centre. After fearful slaughter by Hancock's infantry, the advancing Confederates were defeated, and the battle was over. Lee was forced to retreat into Virginia, ending the invasion. The effect of this battle was to ruin the Confederacy. From then on, it lost its power.

NOTE 1.—In the battle of Gettysburg, Lee had 70,000 men, and Meade about 93,000; the Union loss, in killed, wounded and missing, was about 23,000; that of the Confederates, about 20,000.

In the charge led by General Pickett, the Confederates tried to march across a field a mile wide exposed to the Union batteries.

Hancock bravely continued to direct his men after he was shot, and the Confederates after great loss of life withdrew.

NOTE 2.—The battlefield of Gettysburg was made into a national cemetery with numerous Union monuments. It was dedicated on November 19, 1863. On this occasion President Lincoln delivered his famous Gettysburg address.

Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg.

Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live.

It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here.

It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people,

by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

NOTE.—This wording follows that given in Harper's "Encyclopedia of United States History," Vol. 4.

2. Grant's Campaign in 1863.

General Grant remained in Tennessee and Mississippi, after winning the battle of Shiloh in 1862. His great work in 1863 was to capture **Vicksburg**, in western Mississippi on the Mississippi River. Assisted by General Sherman, he defeated General Pemberton and General Joseph E. Johnston, separately, in several battles, and succeeded in shutting Pemberton up in Vicksburg.

The siege lasted nearly seven weeks. Finally, on July 4, 1863, Vicksburg surrendered, being unable to endure any longer the famine and the terrible Union bombardment.

NOTE.—During the siege, the sufferings of the people of Vicksburg were terrible. To protect themselves from the shot and shell, the inhabitants "burrowed into the hillsides and lived in caves, where they spent days and weeks." Starvation threatened them, mule meat selling at a dollar a pound. When the city surrendered, "one-third of the army was in the hospital."

Port Hudson, in southeastern Louisiana on the Mississippi River, after a long siege, surrendered to General Banks, in 1863, a few days after Vicksburg's surrender. This opened all the Mississippi River, putting it entirely under the control of the North.

1864. I. Operations in the East.

Early in 1864, Grant was made commander-in-chief of the entire Union forces. He then began a campaign in Virginia, with the object of capturing Richmond and destroying Lee's army. Grant's army was almost twice the size of Lee's, but Lee had the advantage of position. The

first battle was the battle of the **Wilderness**, in northeastern Virginia, the region being so called because of its dense forests. The battle lasted two days, with great loss to both Lee and Grant, and the result was indecisive. A few weeks later, the two armies fought at **Cold Harbor**, nine miles from Richmond. Here Grant was badly defeated by Lee.

NOTE.—After the battle of the Wilderness, Grant fought the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, without any decisive result. It was after this battle that Grant sent his famous despatch to the War Department at Washington, in which he said: "We have now (May 11th) ended the sixth day of very heavy fighting. The result, to this time, is much in our favor. Our losses have been heavy, as well as those of the enemy. *I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer.*"

Grant in his memoirs expressed regret for his error in attacking Lee at Cold Harbor. Lee was strongly intrenched, and Grant's men "were mowed down by the thousand." In a few minutes, 6000 Union troops "were left dead or wounded on the field." In a little more than a month, Grant's "hammering" policy cost him 55,000 men, while there resulted "no success to justify the sacrifices."

Grant now moved to the James River and tried to capture **Petersburg**, a city twenty-three miles south of Richmond. Lee prevented its capture, and Grant began the siege of the place in June, 1864. The greatest event of the siege during 1864, was the explosion on July 30th, of the mine dug by the Union soldiers under one of the enemy's forts. The Union forces rushed into this gap or chasm to take the city, but were driven back with great slaughter. (See 1865.)

2. Early's Invasion or Raid.

In July, 1864, Lee, hoping to draw Grant away from Petersburg, sent Early up the Shenandoah Valley in western Virginia, to threaten Washington. He came very near Washington, but did not attack it. After burning Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, he retreated into the Shenandoah Valley again. General Philip Sheridan was now sent

against Early by Grant. He defeated Early at **Winchester**, in northwestern Virginia, September, 1864. In October, 1864, Early surprised and defeated the Union troops at **Cedar Creek**, while Sheridan was absent at Winchester, twenty miles distant. Sheridan heard the noise of the battle and returned in time to turn back his retreating army. They then attacked the surprised Confederates, and utterly defeated them. As a result of Sheridan's campaign, Early's army was destroyed, and the Shenandoah laid waste. In 1865, Sheridan rejoined Grant at Petersburg.

NOTE.—Read T. B. Read's poem, "Sheridan's Ride."

3. Operations in the South.

Sherman's Campaign (1864-65).

In 1864, while Grant was fighting Lee in Virginia, General William T. Sherman was fighting General Johnston in Georgia.

The object of Sherman's campaign was to capture Atlanta, destroy the Confederate army in Georgia, and lay the region waste. Sherman's army numbered one hundred thousand. After five battles in northwestern Georgia, Johnston had to retire to Atlanta. The Confederate government then put General Hood in place of Johnston. After defeating Hood three times, Sherman seized **Atlanta**, in September, 1864. This was an important capture, as nearly all the war supplies of the South were made in Atlanta's mills and foundries, which Sherman destroyed.

Thinking to draw Sherman out of Georgia, Hood invaded Tennessee, but Sherman refused to leave. In November, Sherman began his march across Georgia, destroying railroads and supplies, and laying waste the whole

country, for a month. In December, 1864, he captured **Savannah**. In 1865, he marched northward into South Carolina, and in February seized **Columbia**, its capital. Soon after the city was burned.

NOTE.—The city was not burned by Sherman's orders. Rhodes says it was set on fire by some drunken soldiers, negroes, and escaped prisoners.

Charleston was then evacuated by the Confederates and seized by the Union forces. Sherman continued his march into North Carolina, and defeated Johnston at **Bentonville** in eastern North Carolina (March, 1865). About a month later, on learning of Lee's surrender, Johnston likewise surrendered, near Raleigh, North Carolina.

The effect of Sherman's campaign was to destroy the resources of the South, and to conquer the Southern forces there.

NOTE 1.—After capturing Savannah, Sherman sent this message to Lincoln:

“SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, Dec. 22, 1864.

“*To his Excellency, President Lincoln, Washington, D. C.:*

“I beg to present you, as a Christmas gift, the City of Savannah, with one hundred and fifty heavy guns and plenty of ammunition; also about twenty-five thousand bales of cotton.

“W. T. SHERMAN, *Major-General.*”

The message, sent by boat to Fort Monroe, reached Lincoln on Christmas Eve. His reply was, “Many, many thanks.”

Sherman's march from Atlanta to Savannah took thirty-two days. He estimated the damage done to the State of Georgia at one hundred millions of dollars.

NOTE 2.—In 1864, after Hood left Georgia, he advanced against **Nashville**, Tennessee, where he besieged General Thomas for two weeks. Thomas then attacked him and after a two days' battle (December, 1864), defeated and destroyed Hood's army.

4. Coast Operations of 1864.

(a) In August, 1864, Admiral Farragut led his fleet past the terrible fire of the forts defending **Mobile** in southwestern Alabama. He compelled the surrender of the

gunboats there and the iron-plated ram "Tennessee," commanded by Commodore Franklin Buchanan, and succeeded in closing this important port to the blockade runners.

NOTE.—Farragut had a powerful fleet of wooden ships, with four iron-clad monitors. He fastened himself to the mast of his flagship, the "Hartford," entering the bay at dawn, fighting "one of the most thrilling naval battles ever fought." His land troops were not enough to occupy the city, the Confederates holding it till the following April.

(b) In 1864, the "Alabama" was sunk by the "Kearsarge." (See 1862.)

1. 1865. The Ending of the War.

Late in 1864, **Fort Fisher**, which defended the harbor of Wilmington, North Carolina, was attacked unsuccessfully by the Union army and navy. In January, 1865, Commodore Porter, assisted by General Terry's army, captured the fort, and Wilmington, the last Confederate port, was closed.

2. The siege of Petersburg had begun in June, 1864. On April 1, 1865, Sheridan, after a severe battle, drove Lee from **Five Forks**, eleven miles from Petersburg. Lee saw he could not hold Richmond much longer. The next day, Grant made an attack along the whole line in front of Petersburg, and carried the works. That night the Confederate government and army evacuated Petersburg and Richmond; and on April 3, 1865, the Union troops entered them, after their long siege.

3. Lee hoped to be able to join Johnston in North Carolina, and continue the war. Grant, however, pursued and overtook him; and Lee surrendered on April 9, 1865, at **Appomattox Court House**, a village in southern Virginia.

NOTE 1.—Grant at Appomattox proved himself generous and magnanimous. When the Union lines began to fire a salute of a hundred

guns in honor of the surrender, Grant forbade it, saying, "The Confederates are now our prisoners, and we do not want to exult over their downfall." Confederate officers and men were allowed to return home on giving their parole not to take up arms again during the war.

NOTE 2.—Two famous Confederate prisons were Libby Prison, an old tobacco warehouse at Richmond, Virginia, and that at Andersonville, Georgia. Over 12,000 Union prisoners died in the Andersonville prison during 1864–65. "Insufficiently nourished, exposed by day to the fierce Southern sun, by night to dews, drenched with torrential rains, languishing amidst filth and stench, breathing polluted air," a large number of the Union prisoners succumbed to the horrors of this prison. Wirz, its superintendent, after a trial by a United States commission in 1865, was executed.

NOTE 3.—Counting the deaths from battle and disease, about three hundred and sixty thousand men died for the Union. The Confederate loss was slightly less.

On May 1, 1865, there were 1,052,038 men in the Union army. These were gradually mustered out, 800,000 men being changed from "soldiers to citizens" within six months of that day; by the following November, the Union army had practically been disbanded. It was really a remarkable thing to send this great body of soldiers so quietly back to the peaceful occupations of civil life.

(a) Outline of Blockade Events.

The battle of the "Monitor" and the "Merrimac" (1862), the capture of New Orleans (1862), the capture of coast cities (1862), the battle of Mobile Bay (1864), the capture of Savannah (1864), the capture of Charleston (1865), the capture of Wilmington (1865).

(b) Outline of Events Connected with the Opening of the Mississippi.

The capture of Fort Henry (1862), the capture of Fort Donelson (1862), the battle of Shiloh (1862), the capture of Island No. 10 (1862), the capture of Memphis (1862), the capture of New Orleans (1862), the capture of Vicksburg (1863), the capture of Port Hudson (1863).

(c) Outline of Events Connected with the Capture of Richmond.

The battle of Bull Run (1861), McClellan's Peninsular campaign (1862), the second battle of Bull Run (1862), Grant's campaign in 1864-65.

The Result of the Rebellion.

The two great **results** of the Civil War were the abolition of slavery and the establishment of the supremacy of the National government. The doctrine of State rights could no longer be held, and the Constitution became the supreme law of the land.

The Assassination of Lincoln.

On April 14, 1865, Lincoln, at a performance in Ford's Theatre, Washington, was shot by an actor, John Wilkes Booth, dying in a few hours. Lincoln had been reelected in 1864, and had just begun his second term. His death deprived the North and the South of a wise, just, and generous leader.

Booth belonged to a band of nine conspirators, one of whom made an unsuccessful attempt to kill Mr. Seward. Booth escaped, but was found after a few days in a barn, in Virginia; he was shot, after refusing to surrender. Three of the conspirators were hanged, together with Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, at whose house the plot was made.

NOTE.—Booth "stole into the box behind the President, and shot him in the head." After firing the shot he shouted, "Sic semper tyrannis!" ("Thus be it ever to tyrants"), and jumped to the stage. During his leap, his spur caught in the flag draping the President's box, and his leg was broken. He, however, escaped, reached his horse, and fled. He was shot on April 25th.

Lincoln's body lay in state for five days in Washington and was then taken to Springfield by the route used in February, 1861. Every-

where the greatest reverence was shown. In Philadelphia 100,000 people escorted the body to Independence Hall.

Johnson's Administration (1865-69).

1. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, elected vice-president by the Republican party in 1864, became president at Lincoln's death, serving until 1869. Johnson was a Southern Democrat, but was opposed to the Confederates during the war.

NOTE.—Andrew Johnson was born in North Carolina. . . . He never went to school, and when ten years old was apprenticed to a tailor. When eighteen, he went to Tennessee, where he married and was taught to read and write by his wife. He was a man of ability.—*McMaster*.

2. In January, 1865, Congress had passed the **Thirteenth Amendment** to the United States Constitution. This abolished slavery throughout the United States, becoming a part of the Constitution in December, 1865, when ratified by three-fourths of the States.

3. The great question of Johnson's administration was **reconstruction**. By reconstruction we mean readmitting the seceded States to the Union, and reorganizing their government.

While Congress was not in session, Johnson issued a proclamation of pardon to the people of the seceded States, if they agreed to obey the Constitution. When conventions in the various seceded States ratified the Thirteenth Amendment, and repealed the secession ordinances, Johnson declared that these States were once more members of the Union, and entitled to send representatives and senators to Congress.

When Congress assembled in December, 1865, it ignored Johnson's reconstruction work, and refused to admit the senators and representatives from the seceded States. It

enacted the Fourteenth Amendment in June, 1866, which forbade any State to deprive any citizen of his rights, thus protecting the freedman; this amendment also forbade the Federal and State governments to pay any part of the Confederate debt or to pay any claim for the freed slaves.

Tennessee had been admitted in 1866, after ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment, but the other ten seceded States rejected it. Congress in 1867 passed a Reconstruction Act. This provided that the ten States not yet admitted should be divided into five military districts, each under the control of a military governor and an army. This government was to continue until the State adopted a constitution forbidding slavery and until its Legislature ratified the Fourteenth Amendment. In 1868, six States complied, and were readmitted; in 1870, Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas ratified the Fourteenth and the Fifteenth Amendment, and were readmitted; Georgia was readmitted in January, 1871.

NOTE.—The Fourteenth Amendment was proposed by Congress in June, 1866. It was ratified by the requisite number of States in 1868.

4. In Johnson's administration (1867), by the efforts of William Seward, Secretary of State, **Alaska** was purchased from Russia for a little over seven million dollars. This region, rich in gold, timber, fur, and fish, lies in the north-western part of North America.

5. **The Atlantic Cable** was laid successfully in 1866. (See Buchanan's administration.)

NOTE 1.—When Congress passed the Tenure of Office Act, forbidding the President to remove certain office holders without the Senate's consent, Johnson in defiance removed Edwin Stanton, Secretary of War. For this the President was impeached. The Senate tried him, but lacked one vote of convicting him.

NOTE 2.—Thaddeus Stevens, from 1865, was the unquestioned leader of the House of Representatives. By his plan, the ten States

not yet readmitted were divided into five military districts to be ruled by military power until they were readmitted. He was Johnson's great enemy, and he was chairman of the committee that recommended Johnson's impeachment. Stevens was the negro's great friend. To the end of his days he dominated Congress and his party throughout the nation.

NOTE 3.—In 1861, Mexico's foreign debt was about \$100,000,000, but the treasury was bankrupt. The government under President Juarez decided that it would pay no foreign debt for two years. In 1862, France, England, and Spain sent a fleet to collect the custom duties in Vera Cruz in order to meet their claim. Mexico made an arrangement with England and Spain, and they withdrew their vessels, but France, aiming at the setting up of a monarchy in Mexico, refused to withdraw. The French conquered the country in 1863, and invited Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, to become emperor. He accepted the invitation, and the French troops remained to support his rule. This violated the Monroe Doctrine; but the United States, busy with the Civil War, could do nothing. When the war ended, the United States demanded of Emperor Napoleon that the French army should be withdrawn from Mexico, and enforced its demand by sending General Sheridan with 50,000 troops to the Mexican frontier. The French troops were withdrawn in 1867. Maximilian remained in Mexico, but he was easily overpowered. He was executed in 1867, Mexico again becoming a republic.

Grant's Administration (1869—1877).

1. Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, was elected by the Republican party in 1868, serving two terms from 1869 to 1877.

2. Early in 1870, the **Fifteenth Amendment**, which Congress had adopted in the closing weeks of Johnson's administration, was ratified by the States. This Amendment secured the negroes the right to vote.

3. The "Alabama" Claims.

After the Civil War was ended, the United States demanded payment from England for the damage done to American commerce by the "Alabama," the "Florida," and other Confederate cruisers, built or bought in England

during the Civil War. Our government considered that England, as a neutral, ought to have prevented these vessels from being built or equipped in her ports, and that her failure to do so made her responsible for the damage they did. Commissioners from both countries met at Washington; and in 1871 the treaty of Washington was signed, by which it was agreed to submit to arbitration the "Alabama" claims and other matters in dispute with England. The "Alabama" claims were acted on by a tribunal of five arbitrators, one being appointed by the United States, one by England, one by Italy, one by Switzerland, and one by Brazil. The arbitrators met in Geneva (Switzerland), in 1872, and their decision was that England should pay the United States \$15,500,000.

NOTE.—On September 2, 1872, says Rhodes, "after a detailed deliberation, a majority of the tribunal of four to one decided . . . to award in gross the sum of \$15,500,000 to be paid in gold by Great Britain to the United States" for the damages done by the "Florida," the "Alabama," and the "Shenandoah."

4. The **Central and Union Pacific Railroad** was begun in 1865. The Union Pacific extended from Omaha in Nebraska to Ogden, Utah. The Central Pacific extended from Sacramento to Ogden. The two roads were completed and connected at Ogden in 1869. Other lines extend eastward to the Atlantic. The effect of this railroad was great, leading to increased emigration to the western part of the United States, and the development of its agricultural and mineral wealth.

NOTE.—Stage-coaches and prairie schooners, large wagons with white canvas tops, were the chief means of communication with the West prior to the completion of the railroad. One mail route extending from St. Louis to El Paso, Texas, and thence to San Francisco, covered the 2729 miles in twenty-four days. In 1860-1861 the Pony Express carried mail on horseback from St. Joseph to San Francisco. Riders mounted on swift ponies rode three stations, finding a fresh horse at each, and passed on the mail to a new rider, who in turn rode

three stations. The Pony Express covered the two thousand miles in ten days. The ride over the trail was very dangerous because of the lurking robbers and bands of savage Indians.

5. The Centennial Exhibition.

To commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, an Exhibition was held in Philadelphia in 1876. It was of great value, as it showed to all the nations the resources of the United States, and its progress. The United States also learned much from the various foreign nations that exhibited.

6. The Presidential Election of 1876.

The Republican candidate for president in 1876 was Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, and the Democratic candidate was Samuel J. Tilden, of New York. Both parties claimed the victory, as the votes of Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Oregon were claimed by each. The dispute was referred to Congress to settle, and it appointed an Electoral Commission, consisting of five national senators, five national representatives, and five judges of the United States Supreme Court. By a vote of eight to seven, the Commission declared Hayes elected.

NOTE 1.—In the election of 1876, the Democratic candidate was Samuel J. Tilden, the great New York lawyer who had just aided in exposing and punishing the "Tweed ring," a corrupt body of politicians in the city of New York. Both parties claimed the election, but the dispute centred chiefly on the electoral votes of South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana, which were still under "carpet-bag" rule. These States had established committees of men called "Returning Boards," to decide which candidates were elected.

The Democrats felt that they could hold Louisiana, where the returns showed 7,876 majority for Tilden. Here the Returning Board had four members, "insignificant in the extreme." One member of the Board sent to New York to offer to deliver the electoral vote of Louisiana to the Democratic party for a million dollars, but the offer was declined. The Louisiana Board threw out enough votes,

on the ground of fraud at the election, to change the State's vote from Tilden to Hayes.

Intense excitement prevailed throughout the country. The matter was finally referred to an Electoral Commission. This Commission, composed of eight Republicans and seven Democrats, decided for the Hayes electors in every case by a vote of eight to seven, and Hayes became president.

NOTE 2.—In the first years of Grant's administration, the South was overrun with unscrupulous adventurers who came from the North and who received the name of "carpet-baggers," because it was said that they brought with them from the North nothing but their traveling-satchels. These carpet-baggers, by playing upon the prejudices of the freedmen and taking advantage of their ignorance, secured their votes, and in several States where the blacks outnumbered the whites, gained control of the government. Where the "carpet-baggers" were most successful, as in Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi, public affairs were managed in a most shameful and corrupt manner. In Alabama, in one county the clerk was a horse-thief and the sheriff a negro who could not read. . . . In South Carolina, the corruption under "carpet-bag" rule was shocking in the extreme. In the Legislature, \$200,000 was spent for furniture and \$150,000 for printing. The most expensive wines, liquors, and cigars were ordered to be sent to the boarding-houses of the members, most of whom were negroes who had been slaves. Watermelons were furnished the members at the expense of the State, and at one session the watermelon bill was \$1,800.

From S. E. Forman's "History of the United States."

NOTE 3.—To get control of the State government, a secret society called the Ku-Klux Klan was formed in 1868 in Tennessee, and spread over the South. The Klan terrorized the negroes and the "carpet-baggers." At midnight, the Klan would appear at the door of their victim, wrapped like ghosts in winding sheets. Many negroes and their white leader were whipped and banished; and in some cases, murder was committed. In 1871, Congress passed a bill to suppress the society, and by 1872 it was practically overthrown.

NOTE 4.—In 1871, the great Chicago fire occurred. It raged for two days, destroyed 17,000 buildings, and caused two hundred and fifty deaths. The property loss was nearly \$200,000,000, but a new and grander city was soon built.

NOTE 5.—The unsuccessful attempt of Jay Gould and two others to corner the gold market resulted in the temporary panic of 1869, with its "Black Friday" (September 24th). The real panic came four years later, in 1873. It began with the failure of the great Philadelphia banking house of Jay Cooke & Co. "More than ten thousand business failures occurred in 1873 and 1874." Millions of wage-earners were affected, for the panic conditions were not over for four or five years.

NOTE 6.—In the election of 1872, Grant's chief opponent was Horace Greeley, the great editor of the New York "Tribune." He was hopelessly defeated by Grant. During Grant's second term, every branch of the government was infested with men whose only aim was to plunder the country. Grant was not a good judge of character, and many of his appointments were utterly dishonest men.

Hayes's Administration (1877—1881).

1. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, was elected by the Republican party, serving from 1877 to 1881.

NOTE.—When President Hayes was inaugurated on March 4, 1877, the Southern whites had almost shaken off the Republican rule, which had been set up under the protection of Federal soldiers at the close of the Civil War. In only two States, Louisiana and South Carolina, were Republican governors nominally in power, and these last "rulers of conquered provinces" had only a weak grip upon their offices, which they could not have maintained for a moment without the aid of Union troops stationed at their capitals. By secret societies like the Ku-Klux Klan, and by open intimidation, the conservative whites had practically recovered from the negroes, whom the Republicans had enfranchised, the political power. . . . President Hayes, on April 9, 1877, ordered the withdrawal of the Federal troops from Louisiana; a day later he withdrew the troops from the capitol at Columbia, South Carolina. . . . Henceforward, the negroes of the South were to depend upon the generosity of the whites and upon their own collective efforts for whatever civil and political rights they were permitted to enjoy.—*Adapted from Beard.*

2. The Resumption of Specie Payment.

By specie, we mean gold or silver coin. During the Civil War, the government did not have enough gold and silver to meet its expenses. It therefore issued paper money. At one time the credit of the Union government sank so low that a paper dollar was worth only thirty-five cents in gold. After the war, the credit of the government improved. In 1875, Congress passed a bill declaring that from January 1, 1879, paper money was to be redeemable in coin at the United States Treasury for its face value.

Since that date, paper money has been worth its face value in gold.

NOTE.—In 1877, a great railway strike occurred, beginning with the employees of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They were soon followed by those of the other lines east of the Mississippi, thus stopping traffic in that section of the country. Much rioting resulted, especially in Pittsburgh and Baltimore. National troops were called on to end the disorder in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, and the strike soon ended, though not before millions of dollars' worth of property had been destroyed.

3. New Applications of Electricity.

The telephone, invented by Alexander Bell for conversation at long distances, was shown first in 1876. In 1878, Charles Brush introduced electric lighting by arc lamps, and in 1879, Thomas Edison invented the incandescent electric light. Electricity is now generally used for lighting streets and large buildings, and for moving street cars. The first lines of street railway to use electricity in place of horses were in Kansas City, Baltimore and Richmond, in 1884 and 1885.

4. The Growth of the Country.

In 1880, the growth since the foundation of the government was shown in the increase in the population from three millions to fifty millions; in the increase in the number of States from thirteen to thirty-eight; in the extent of country settled; in the number of inventions; in the steady increase of railroads, and the consequent development of the mineral, agricultural, and forest wealth of the nation; in the great growth of its manufactures and its commerce; and in the improvement and growth of the literature and of the educational advantages for the people. (Explain each fully.)

NOTE.—James G. Blaine, of Maine, and Roscoe Conkling, of New York, were the most prominent men of the Republican party at this period. Both were senators of the United States in 1876, when Blaine first aimed at the presidency. In 1880, Blaine again tried to get the nomination, but Conkling prevented it by working for Grant as a candidate. Neither could carry the convention, and Garfield, a “dark horse,” was nominated. In 1884, Blaine secured the Republican nomination, but was defeated by Cleveland.

Garfield's and Arthur's Administration (1881—1885).

1. James A. Garfield, of Ohio, was elected president by the Republican party, serving from March 4, 1881, to September, 1881. Guiteau, an unsuccessful applicant for a government position, shot the President in July, 1881. On the death of Garfield in September, the vice-president, Chester A. Arthur, of New York, succeeded, serving from 1881 to 1885.

2. Civil Service Reform.

By civil service reform, we mean improvement in the work, character, and mode of appointment of government officers. Jackson introduced the principle of “rotation in office,” removing all government officials who were not of his party. This continued for many years. Congress, influenced by the death of Garfield, passed in Arthur's administration (1883), a Civil Service Act. According to this, public examinations were to be held for certain positions, and no one could be appointed to these positions who had not passed such an examination. It also provided that persons could not be removed from these positions for political reasons only. At first, the act applied only to a few positions, but now it applies to nearly all the minor offices under the government. Thus the government secures and retains competent men for its service.

Cleveland's Administration (1885—1889).

1. Grover Cleveland, of New York, was elected by the Democratic party, serving from 1885 to 1889.

2. The Tariff Question.

Cleveland in 1887, in his message to Congress, showed that the revenues of the government were much greater than were really needed. He thought that Congress should reduce this surplus revenue by lowering the tariff. The House thereupon passed the Mills Bill, which lowered the tariff greatly. The Senate voted against the bill, and it therefore failed to become a law.

3. The Presidential Succession Law.

In 1886, after the death of Vice-President Hendricks, Congress passed a presidential succession law. It provided that, in case there was no president or vice-president owing to death or other cause, the Secretary of State should act as president until the disability of the president or vice-president was removed or a president elected. If there was no Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury should act as president. The succession would pass in like manner to the Secretary of War, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Interior.

4. The Chinese Exclusion Act.

The Chinese, who work for very low wages, took the place of American laborers in many of the Western States, and there was great opposition to them, especially in California.

The first Chinese Exclusion Act was passed in 1879, but President Hayes vetoed it as violating our treaty with China. In Arthur's administration (1882), an act was passed suspending the immigration of Chinese laborers for ten years. In Cleveland's administration (1888) another Chinese Exclusion Act was passed. In 1892 and 1902 other acts were passed, continuing their exclusion. This has relieved the Western coast to a great extent.

NOTE 1.—Japan will make no treaty excluding her subjects; as the United States objects strongly to cheap Japanese labor, Japan applies its own restrictions and issues passports to this country only to its students and business men.

NOTE 2.—The Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 provided for an Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate all railway traffic that passed through more than one State. Many of the railroads had discriminated against the small shippers by giving cheaper freight rates where the shipments were large. The large concerns could thus undersell the others, and this forced the small concerns out of business in many cases. This act forbids the railway companies to make "unjust discriminations" in freight rates. The Railway Rate Act of 1906 gives the Commission authority to say what the railroads shall charge for carrying freight and passengers from one State into another.

Harrison's Administration (1889—1893).

1. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, was elected president by the Republican party, serving from 1889 to 1893.

2. In 1890, a new tariff, called the **McKinley Tariff**, was adopted by Congress. It was drawn up by Wm. McKinley, who was a member of Congress from Ohio. It was a tariff which aimed at protecting American products and manufactures. One of its ideas was to permit **reciprocity treaties**. These treaties could be made with another nation, certain of its exports being admitted free or at reduced rates into the United States, if that country gave the same advantage to certain exports from the United States.

3. The famous Sherman Silver Law was passed in 1890. This law ordered the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase four and a half million ounces of silver every month in order to keep up the price of silver. This bill threatened for a time to put the national Treasury on a silver basis.

4. In 1890, Congress passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, forbidding combinations, or trusts, that restrained trade. These trusts are combinations of a number of firms or corporations producing a certain article, in order to do away with all competition. The trust often secured a monopoly of the article by forcing smaller firms out of the business. Such wrongs the Sherman Law aims to prevent.

NOTE.—Two prominent men of this administration were James G. Blaine, Harrison's Secretary of State, and Thomas B. Reed, the courageous, clear-sighted Speaker of the House of Representatives. Both men came from Maine.

Cleveland's Second Administration (1893-97).

1. Grover Cleveland was reelected by the Democratic party, serving from 1893 to 1897.

2. The Bering Sea Controversy.

The United States claimed the right to control the seal fisheries of Bering Sea, and to protect the seals from slaughter by the Canadians. In 1886, to stop Canadian depredations, the United States seized three British vessels in Bering Sea, but later restored the captures. After much controversy, a treaty with England was made in 1892, providing for a commission of seven arbitrators to settle the question. The arbitrators met in the spring of 1893 and decided that the United States did not have exclusive jurisdiction in Bering Sea. They agreed on certain measures, however, for the protection of the seal.

3. In 1893, President Cleveland called an extra session of Congress and forced it to repeal the Sherman Silver Law. By this means he saved the currency system and made it possible to adopt the gold standard.

4. Cleveland's efforts did not prevent the disastrous panic of 1893 which had been gathering for many months. In the autumn of that year hundreds of thousands of people were out of work. It was an unwise time to revise the tariff, but early in 1894, Congress passed the Wilson Tariff, reducing many of the tariff rates.

5. For half a century, the British government had disputed the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana. Venezuela had repeatedly offered to arbitrate the matter, but England refused. In 1895 Cleveland informed the British government that in accordance with the Monroe Doctrine, the United States must insist on arbitration. When England refused, he asked Congress to authorize a commission to determine the rightful boundary. War with England seemed possible for a time, but the British government settled the difficulty by submitting the boundary dispute to arbitration.

NOTE.—Another example of Cleveland's courage was seen in his intervention in the strike of the employees of the Pullman Car Company of Chicago. As the governor of Illinois made no effort to quell the disorder in the city, Cleveland sent national troops to put down the riot on the ground that the rioters interfered with the mails and with interstate commerce. This strike occurred in May, 1894.

McKinley's Administration (1897—1901).

1. William McKinley, of Ohio, was elected by the Republican party, serving from 1897 to 1901. In 1900 he was reelected.

2. Immediately after McKinley's inauguration, Congress revised the tariff, passing the Dingley Law in 1897. This was a high protective tariff, and continued in effect until 1909.

3. The Annexation of Hawaii.

The Hawaiian Islands are a group in the Pacific Ocean, southwest of the United States. At one time the Hawaiian Islands were a kingdom with a native king. In 1893, after a revolution, the queen was deposed. The islanders desired to be annexed to the United States; and finally, in 1898, Congress passed a bill annexing the group.

4. The War with Spain.

Cause:—Cuba had been in revolt against Spain for a number of years. In McKinley's first term, General Weyler, the Spanish governor-general of Cuba, had waged the war with such cruelty that the indignation of the United States was aroused. The battleship "Maine," sent to Havana to protect Americans there, was blown up with the loss of two hundred and sixty-four of her crew, February 15, 1898. This aroused the indignation of the whole nation. Congress ordered Spain to remove her forces from Cuba, and declared the island independent. As Spain refused her assent to this, war resulted, beginning April 21, 1898.

NOTE.—The commission appointed by the United States to investigate the destruction of the "Maine" reported that it had been destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, but "that no evidence had been obtained fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the vessel."

The Spanish commission of inquiry "reported that the destruction of the vessel was due to some interior cause."

I. Operations in the East.

(a) The Battle of Manila Bay.

Commodore Dewey, leaving Hong Kong, sailed to Manila Bay, an arm of the China Sea, in the southwestern part of Luzon. He utterly destroyed the Spanish fleet under Admiral Montojo there, without any great injury to his own men or vessels, on May 1, 1898. The "Olympia" was Dewey's flagship.

(b) The Capture of Manila.

General Merritt was sent from the United States with an army to Manila, and after a short siege, the city was taken from the Spanish by a combined attack of the army and navy, in August, 1898.

I. Operations in or around Cuba.

(a) The Naval Battle of Santiago.

When the Americans learned that the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera was in Santiago harbor, in the southeastern part of Cuba, Admiral Sampson blockaded them there for about six weeks. On July 3d, Cervera tried to escape from the harbor, but the blockading fleet pursued him and destroyed the whole Spanish squadron, with little injury to the American ships or men. Commodore Schley of the "Brooklyn" and Captain Clark of the "Oregon" were very prominent in this battle. Cervera's flagship was the "Cristobal Colon".

NOTE.—At the time of the destruction of the "Maine," the "Oregon" was at San Francisco. Her voyage of 14,000 miles around South America to join the blockading fleet was the "swiftest long voyage ever made by a battleship."

(b) The Land Battle of Santiago.

While the navy was blockading the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Santiago, an American army under General Shafter was sent against the Spanish army there, in June, 1898. The Spanish held a strong position outside Santiago on San Juan Hill, and in the village of El Caney. On the first of July, after a severe battle, the Spanish were driven from these positions inside the town. Theodore Roosevelt and his "Rough Riders" rendered valuable service in the battle. After a siege of about two weeks, the Spanish under General Toral surrendered (July 17, 1898).

3. The Treaty.

The treaty was signed at Paris, in December, 1898, and ratified early in 1899. By it, Spain acknowledged the independence of Cuba, and gave Porto Rico, Guam, and the Philippine Islands to the United States. For the Philippines, the United States allowed Spain twenty million dollars.

In this war, England showed great sympathy for the cause of the United States.

NOTE 1.—Guam is one of the Ladrone Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, east of the Philippine Islands.

The Philippine Islands are in the Pacific Ocean, southeast of China. Porto Rico lies in the Atlantic Ocean, southeast of the United States.

NOTE 2.—The natives under the leadership of Aguinaldo, early in 1899, began to fight the United States to gain their independence. There were many minor battles, in which the natives were usually defeated. The capture of Aguinaldo by General Funston in March, 1901, practically ended the war in the Philippines.

NOTE 3.—In 1901, Cuba adopted a Constitution, and in 1902, Tomas Palma was inaugurated as its first president. The island is independent, but the United States has the right to intervene to protect it or to keep order, if the Cuban government is unable to do so.

The Death of the President.

In September, 1901, President McKinley, while attending the Buffalo Exhibition, was shot by an anarchist named Czolgosz, and died a week after the attack.

Roosevelt's Administration (1901—1909).

1. As vice-president under President McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, succeeded to the presidency in 1901.

2. The State of Panama revolted from Colombia and set up an independent republic; and in 1904, by treaty, it gave the United States control of a strip of territory ten miles wide across the Isthmus of Panama for about ten million dollars. This strip is called the "Canal Zone," and here the United States has constructed the Panama Canal to connect the two oceans. This will be of great value to commerce, giving our eastern cities a much shorter route to the Pacific for their exports.

The canal was officially opened on January 1, 1915.

NOTE.—The United States by the treaty of 1904 agreed to pay Panama ten million dollars immediately and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually, beginning nine years after the date of the ratification of the treaty.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1901 between England and the United States was drawn up by Secretary of State Hay and Lord Pauncefote. It made the United States the sole owner of the Panama Canal and secured its neutrality in time of war.

3. When gold was discovered in the Klondike region in 1896, the dispute regarding the boundary between Alaska and Canada was renewed. The matter was settled by arbitration in 1903, the committee of six arbitrators meet-

ing in London. The disputed land was divided, but the ports were given to the United States.

NOTE.—The Klondike region is entirely in Canada.

4. The Irrigation Act of 1902 is intended to make the arid public lands in the West fit for occupation, by irrigating them at government expense, the cost being later repaid by the sale of the land. Large reservoirs are built to store the water, which is led by canals to the lands requiring it.

NOTE.—Since the work began, eight new towns with about ten thousand people have been built on these watered lands (1907).

5. By the presidential election of 1904, Roosevelt, the Republican candidate, was re-elected, and began his second term on March 4, 1905.

6. The Pure Food Act was passed in 1906 to prevent adulteration of food, drugs, medicines, and liquors. All such articles intended for interstate commerce must be inspected by United States officials and correctly labeled.

The law relating to meat inspection requires canned and fresh meats used in interstate or foreign commerce to be inspected by United States officials and marked "inspected and passed."

NOTE.—In the summer of 1902, the anthracite coal miners of Pennsylvania struck, involving 147,000 workmen. This closed the mines for more than five months, and the coal famine affected all classes and occupations. President Roosevelt asked the two sides to arbitrate the matter; and on their agreement to do so, he appointed a committee of seven men to investigate the matter. This ended the strike, the men returning to work late in October.

Taft's Administration (1909—1913).

1. William H. Taft, of Ohio, was elected by the Republican party in 1908.

2. The tariff was revised in Taft's administration. The Payne Tariff, adopted in 1909, was a high protective tariff.

3. In 1910, Congress passed a bill to permit the formation of Arizona and New Mexico as separate States. These two Territories became States in 1912.

4. The Postal Savings-Bank Law was passed in 1910. Under the law, savings-banks have been established in certain post-offices, deposits of from one to five hundred dollars being received from any person over ten years of age. Interest at two per cent. per annum is paid.

5. The Parcel-post Law, passed in 1912, admitted to the mail as fourth-class matter farm and factory produce, the rate varying according to the weight and the distance. This law will be a decided aid to business, as it prevents the express companies' exclusive control of the transmission of packages.

NOTE.—Later regulations permitted books to be sent by parcel-post and raised the weight limit, which in January, 1914, was fifty pounds for certain distances.

6. A new Cabinet position was created by Congress, in 1913, at the close of Taft's administration. This new Department of Labor makes the president's cabinet consist of ten members.

NOTE 1.—During this administration remarkable progress was made with the aeroplane. The first successful flight was made by Wilbur Wright in 1903, his biplane moving a distance of eight hundred and fifty-two feet. In May, 1910, Glenn Curtiss with a biplane travelled from Albany to New York City, one hundred and thirty-seven miles, in one hundred and fifty-two minutes. In June, 1910, Charles K. Hamilton flew from New York to Philadelphia and back, a distance of one hundred and seventy-five miles. To fly this distance, the biplane was in motion three hours and thirty-four minutes.

NOTE 2.—Edison's latest invention, exhibited in 1913, is the kinetophone, a combination of two of his other inventions, the phonograph and the cinematograph, or motion-picture machine. This new inven-

tion makes talking pictures possible, the synchronizer giving absolute time agreement between the sounds of the phonograph under the stage and the views of the motion-picture machine in the second balcony, more than a hundred feet distant.

NOTE 3.—Guglielmo Marconi, an Italian, after much study succeeded in 1899 in communicating by wireless telegraphy between France and England, across the English Channel. In 1901, he succeeded in communicating across the Atlantic Ocean. In 1906, he invented a new system of wireless telegraphy, and in 1907 he established wireless telegraph service between England and America, across the Atlantic. His system is in use on all large ships; and by it, ships can be brought into communication with each other, securing relief in emergencies. By 1914, the entire globe was encircled with a series of wireless stations. A ten-word message can be sent around the earth in about three minutes.

Wilson's Administration (1913—).

1. Woodrow Wilson, of Virginia, was elected by the Democratic party in 1912.

2. The tariff was again revised in Wilson's administration. The Underwood tariff, passed in 1913, was a tariff for revenue only, and not a protective tariff. It placed many articles on the free list and greatly reduced the rate on many others.

3. The Underwood tariff greatly reduced the revenues of the government. To make up this deficit, a tax on incomes was passed, the rate of tax increasing according to the income. Incomes below a certain figure are exempt from this tax.

NOTE 1.—For single persons, any income above \$3,000 is to be taxed.

NOTE 2.—The Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution, ratified in the closing part of Taft's administration, in 1913, gave Congress the power "to lay and collect taxes on incomes."

The Seventeenth Amendment, ratified in 1913, requires national senators to be elected by the people, changing the original provision of the Constitution that senators of the United States were to be elected by the State Legislatures.

NOTE 3.—The following have female suffrage: Wyoming (1869), Colorado (1893), Idaho (1896), Utah (1896), Washington, 1910),

California (1911), Arizona (1912), Kansas (1912), Oregon (1912), Alaska (1913), Illinois (1913), Montana (1914), and Nevada (1914). Illinois has not full female suffrage, as the women of that State vote only for elective city officers, for certain county officers, and for presidential electors.

4. In 1913, Congress passed the Owen-Glass currency bill. The object of this law is to prevent business panics by making money pass easily to sections of the country where business requires it. Twelve Federal reserve-banks have been established, one in each of twelve cities selected by the government. Each national bank in the United States must keep at least half of its reserves in the reserve-bank of its region. A bank needing money may go to the regional bank and receive fifty per cent. of the face value of the stocks and other securities it deposits there.

The twelve Federal banks are controlled by a Federal Reserve Board, which holds its sessions in Washington; its seven members are appointed by the president of the United States.

The Condition of the Country in 1913.

(a) The present number of States is forty-eight.

NOTE 1.—In 1907, Oklahoma and Indian Territory were admitted as the State of Oklahoma. Arizona and New Mexico became States in 1912.

NOTE 2.—The territories are Hawaii and Alaska. The colonial possessions are Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, Tutuila (in the Samoan Group), Guam, and Wake Island.

NOTE 3.—Hawaii is an organized Territory. Every organized Territorial government has three departments,—legislative, executive, judicial. The executive department consists of a governor appointed by the president of the United States and confirmed by the Senate; the legislative department consists of a Legislature of two houses, elected by the voters of the Territory; the judicial department consists of judges appointed by the president with the consent of the Senate. Each organized Territory sends a delegate to the national House of Representatives to represent the Territory there; he of course has no vote in Congress.

Alaska has a governor and judges appointed by the president. It sends a delegate to Congress, this delegate being elected by the voters. Alaska has a Legislature of one house.

Porto Rico has a governor appointed by the president. Its Legislature consists of two houses, the lower house being elected by the people and the upper house being appointed by the president. A commissioner represents it in Congress.

The Philippine Islands have a governor and a commission appointed by the president. The lower legislative body is elected by the people. There are two commissioners to represent the Philippines at Washington.

(b) The population of continental United States by the census of 1910 (thirteenth census) was about ninety-one millions.

(c) There has been a great increase in **manufacturing** since the Civil War. Numerous American inventions and the use of modern machinery have greatly aided this increase.

The South has begun to manufacture extensively, although its main resource is still agriculture.

The use of modern machinery has greatly advanced agriculture, just as increased railroads have added to the value of the agricultural products by finding markets for them. Foreign and domestic commerce have increased enormously. Our chief exports are cotton, iron, steel, beef, wheat, flour, petroleum, and manufactured articles, and the trade extends over the world. To-day, the United States is one of the leading manufacturing and commercial nations of the world.

(d) The progress in **literature** has been marked. Newspapers and books have become extremely cheap. They are of great value in educating the people and in making them intelligent, and fit to govern themselves.

There has been a great advance in the character of the **education** of the country. The colonial schools were few, and were without the present educational facilities.

The improved condition of the schools has been brought about only by repeated efforts. All the States now have creditable public schools, on which great sums of money are spent. The credit of Pennsylvania's public schools is due first, to Governor Wolf, who induced the Legislature to establish a system of free public schools in 1834; and secondly to Thaddeus Stevens, who, by his eloquence, prevented the repeal of that law in 1835.

Outline of Territory Acquired.

NOTE.—Describe fully, giving the boundary, and telling how, when and from whom acquired.

Louisiana (1803), Florida (1819), Texas (1845), Oregon (1846), the Mexican Cession (1848), the Gadsden Purchase (1853), Alaska (1867), the Hawaiian Islands (1898), the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico (1899).

NOTE 1.—The area of the Louisiana Purchase was over eighteen times the size of Pennsylvania; Florida was one and a half times Pennsylvania; Texas was over eight and a half times Pennsylvania; the Oregon country was about six times Pennsylvania; the Mexican Cession was nearly twelve times Pennsylvania; the Gadsden Purchase was about the size of Pennsylvania; Alaska is over thirteen times Pennsylvania; the Hawaiian Islands are about one-seventh the size of Pennsylvania; the Philippine Islands are two and a half times Pennsylvania; and Porto Rico is about one-twelfth the size of Pennsylvania.

NOTE 2.—The northwestern boundary required several treaties with England to settle. The treaty of 1818 made the boundary line the 49th parallel from the Lake of the Woods (between Minnesota and Canada) to the Rocky Mountains. This treaty left the disputed Oregon country open to the "subjects of the two powers" for ten years. In 1827 this arrangement was renewed. The treaty of 1846 made the 49th parallel the boundary line to Vancouver Island, where the Strait of Juan de Fuca became the boundary line.

Tariff Outline.

Hamilton's tariff measure, the high protective tariff of 1828, the Nullification troubles of 1832, the "Compromise Tariff" of 1833, the Walker tariff of 1846, the Morrill tariff of 1861, Cleveland's tariff ideas, the McKinley Tariff of 1890, the Wilson Tariff of 1894, the Dingley Tariff of 1897, the Payne Tariff of 1909, the Underwood Tariff of 1913.

Outline of the Slavery Question.

Introduction at Jamestown in 1619, the Ordinance of 1787, the effect of the cotton-gin (1793), the Missouri Compromise (1820), the rise of the Abolitionists (1831), the annexation of Texas (1845), the Wilmot Proviso (1846), the "Omnibus Bill" (1850), the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854), the Dred Scott Decision (1857), John Brown's Raid (1859), the Emancipation Proclamation (1863), the Thirteenth Amendment (1865).

Outline of Inventions.

NOTE.—Give the use, the name of the inventor, the date of the invention (by administration), and the effect of each.

The cotton-gin (1793), the steamboat (1807), McCormick's reaping-machine (1834), the screw propeller (1836), the telegraph (in operation 1844), the sewing-machine (1846), the rotary printing-press (1846), the Atlantic cable (1858-'66), the "Monitor" (1862), the telephone (1876), the electric light (1878-'79).

Outline of Financial Affairs.

Finances during the Revolution, Hamilton's measures, the United States Bank (in Washington's and Jackson's administration), the panic of Van Buren's administra-

tion, the issue of paper money in Lincoln's administration, the resumption of specie payment in Hayes's administration.

Outline of Modes of Transportation.

Colonial travel, Fulton's steamboat (1807), the National Road to the West (Monroe's administration), the Erie Canal, Railroads (John Quincy Adams's, Jackson's, and Grant's administration), the use of electricity, the automobile.

NOTE.—What little travel there was in early days was by horse or coach, along bad roads. Thus in 1766, a line of stage-coaches was begun that made the journey between New York and Philadelphia (about ninety miles) in two days.

Some Political Parties of the United States.

NOTE 1.—At the beginning of the government there existed two parties. One was the Federalist, led by Washington and Hamilton. These believed in a strong central government. George Washington and John Adams were the two Federalist presidents. The opposing party was the Anti-Federalists, who opposed the Constitution. It soon died out.

Under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson a new party was formed, which he called the Republican party, but it soon took the name of the Democratic-Republican party. This party believed in the doctrine of State rights. Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe were elected by this party. John Quincy Adams was elected president by the House of Representatives, as none of the candidates had a majority of the electoral votes. After 1832, this party was known simply as the Democratic party. Andrew Jackson was the leader of the Democrats, and they believed in State rights and opposed a protective tariff. This party exists to-day. The presidents elected by this party were Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan, Cleveland, and Wilson.

The Whig party was powerful between 1836 and 1850. The Whigs believed in a protective tariff, in a strong central government, and opposed the doctrine of State rights. William Harrison and Zachary Taylor were elected Whig presidents, and each was succeeded by a Whig vice-president.

The Republican party was formed in 1854. It favored a protective tariff and a strong central government; it opposed the extension of slavery. Lincoln was the first president elected by the Republicans. The other presidents elected by the Republicans were Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft.

NOTE 2.—Up to the present time (1911) twenty-two different men have been elected to the office of president of the United States. Five of these have died in office, and have been succeeded by their respective vice-presidents. Only one of the latter, Theodore Roosevelt, was afterward elected to the presidency. Thus the great office has been held by twenty-six different men.

Of these twenty-six men, fourteen had a college education. Harvard claims three—John Adams, his son John Quincy Adams, and Theodore Roosevelt. William and Mary College, in Virginia, had Thomas Jefferson and John Tyler. No other college has had more than one of its alumni in the White House. Yale appears in the list now for the first time in the person of Mr. Taft. Bowdoin was represented by Franklin Pierce, Williams by James A. Garfield, Union by Chester A. Arthur, Princeton by James Madison, Dickinson by James Buchanan, the University of North Carolina by James K. Polk, Kenyon by Rutherford B. Hayes, Miami by Benjamin Harrison. The Military Academy at West Point graduated Grant, while Monroe, W. H. Harrison and McKinley entered college but did not graduate.

Andrew Jackson had almost no formal schooling; Abraham Lincoln had little or none because of poverty; Grover Cleveland had little early education, but became a man of wide knowledge and influence; Martin Van Buren had no early training but that of the village school; Millard Fillmore was a clerk in a store.

Of the twenty-six presidents, nineteen were lawyers.

It should be said that not one of the twenty-six presidents was ever a sluggard. Those of college training were industrious and ambitious students, and those who had few early advantages were tireless in their labor to overcome their disabilities. Each of them made the very utmost of what he had.—*Abridged from H. P. Judson.*

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